



**Victor E. Salazar**  
County Clerk / Registrar of Voters

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Dear Registered Voter:

The right to vote is fundamental to democracy and the liberty we enjoy. Now more than ever, it is important that we demonstrate our support for the democratic process by voting. Please join your fellow citizens and vote in the Presidential Primary on March 2, 2004.

On Election Day, as millions of voters across California exercise their right to vote, there will be 486 voting precincts for voters to cast their ballots in Fresno County. The location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

An informed voter is essential to the electoral process. To assist you with the choices before you, the Fresno County Elections Department is providing this Sample Ballot and Voter's Pamphlet. It contains a copy of your ballot, candidate statements and arguments to the measures on the ballot. It is important that you take time to read this informational pamphlet and become aware of the items before you at this election. In addition, the location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

I trust that you will find this material to be informative and helpful. However, if you have any questions regarding the voting process, please call our office at 488-3246. Our experienced staff will be glad to assist you.

Victor E. Salazar  
County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

## What Has Changed in



### The History Behind California's Primary Election System

#### Closed Primary System

A "closed" primary system governed California's primary elections until 1996. In a closed primary, persons who are registered members of a political party may only vote the ballot of that political party.

#### Open Primary System

The provisions of the "closed" primary system were amended by the adoption of Proposition 198, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the March 26, 1996 primary election. Proposition 198 changed the closed primary system to what is known as a "blanket" or "open" primary, in which all registered voters may vote for any candidate, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or allegiance.

On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision in *California Democratic Party, et. al. v. Jones*, stating that California's "open" primary system, established by Proposition 198, was unconstitutional because it violated a political party's First Amendment right of association. Therefore, the Supreme Court overturned Proposition 198.

#### Modified Closed Primary System

California currently has a "modified" closed primary system. SB 28 (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000), relating to primary elections, was chaptered on September 29, 2000 and took effect on January 1, 2001. SB 28 implemented a "modified" closed primary system that permits unaffiliated or nonpartisan (decline to state) voters to

participate in a primary election if authorized by an individual party's rule and duly noticed by the Secretary of State (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000).

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#### "Nonpartisan" Voters — Voting in the Upcoming Primary

If you are a voter who has declined to state an affiliation with a qualified political party, you may be able to vote for a candidate of a specific party in the upcoming March 2, 2004 primary election. You may request the ballot of a political party if authorized by the party's rules and duly noticed by the Secretary of State.

If you do not request such a ballot, you will be given a nonpartisan ballot, containing only the names of all candidates for nonpartisan offices and measures to be voted upon at the primary election.

### List of Political Parties that have Adopted Party Rules in Accordance with SB 28 for the March 2, 2004 Primary Election

- **American Independent Party:**

On September 30, 2003, the American Independent Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to request an American Independent ballot in the March 2, 2004 Primary Election.

- **Democratic Party:**

On October 20, 2003, the Democratic Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Democratic candidates for President of the United States, United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to Democratic county central committees.

- **Republican Party:**

On October 20, 2003, the Republican Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Republican candidates for United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to the office of President of the United States, nor to Republican county central committees.

**OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION**  
**ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA**  
**MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:** You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

**INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR:** Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

**Fill in oval like this ●      Llene el óvalo así ●**  
**DEMOCRATIC PARTY / PARTIDO DEMOCRATICO**

<b>PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS</b>	<b>MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO</b>	
<b>PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO	<b>DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30</b> VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO	<b>56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.</b> Permits enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures. <b>56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY.</b> Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras. <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ <input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<input type="radio"/> CAROL MOSELEY BRAUN      Democratic/Demócrata <input type="radio"/> JOHN EDWARDS      Democratic/Demócrata <input type="radio"/> DICK GEPHARDT      Democratic/Demócrata <input type="radio"/> AL SHARPTON      Democratic/Demócrata <input type="radio"/> LYNDON LAROUCHE      Democratic/Demócrata <input type="radio"/> JOE LIEBERMAN      Democratic/Demócrata <input type="radio"/> WESLEY CLARK      Democratic/Demócrata <input type="radio"/> JOHN F. KERRY      Democratic/Demócrata <input type="radio"/> DENNIS J. KUCINICH      Democratic/Demócrata <input type="radio"/> HOWARD DEAN      Democratic/Demócrata <input type="radio"/> Write-In	<input type="radio"/> NICOLE M. PARRA      Member of the Assembly,      Democratic/Demócrata Calif. State Legislature/Miembro Asamblea, Legislatura del Estado de Calif. <input type="radio"/> Write-In	
<b>NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS</b>		
<b>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES STATE / ESTADO</b>		
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO		<b>55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004.</b> This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. <b>55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004.</b> Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales. <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ <input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<input type="radio"/> BARBARA BOXER      Democratic/Demócrata U.S. Senator / Senadora de EE UU <input type="radio"/> Write-In		
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE</b> <b>DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20</b> VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO		<b>57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT.</b> One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size. <b>57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA.</b> Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores. <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ <input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<input type="radio"/> LISA QUIGLEY      Democratic/Demócrata Congressman's Policy Director / Directora de Política de Congresista <input type="radio"/> JIM COSTA      Democratic/Demócrata Education Consultant/Businessman / Consultor de Educación/Empresario <input type="radio"/> Write-In		

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

**58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT.** Requires the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact: Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during economic expansions and increases during downturns. Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct budgetary shortfalls.

**58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE CALIFORNIA.** Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden moderar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios.

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY / CIUDAD**

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C.** Shall Section 1 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del .75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D.** Shall Section 4 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility users tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E.** Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to .10% for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al .10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

# VOTER'S PAMPHLET

The following pages contain

**CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS  
together with  
BALLOT MEASURES, ANALYSES,  
ARGUMENTS AND STATEMENT OF GROUNDS**

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ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF OR IN OPPOSITION TO THE  
PROPOSED LAWS ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS

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This pamphlet may not contain a complete list of candidates. A complete list of candidates appears on the Sample Ballot. Each candidate's statement in this pamphlet is volunteered by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate unless otherwise determined by the governing body.

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THE TEXT OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IS PRINTED  
AS FILED WITH THE FRESNO COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

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Existing Charter language to be deleted is in ~~strikeout~~ type. New Charter language proposed to be added is underlined.

## IMPORTANT VOTER NOTICE

Proposition 34, was adopted by the voters at the November 7, 2000 General Election. Provisions of this law limit the amount of contributions by individuals and other entities and requires all candidates running for statewide office, State Assembly and Senate to declare whether they will voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures.

Candidates who voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures in accordance with Proposition 34, may submit a candidate statement for inclusion in the sample ballot booklet. Following is a list of legislative candidates who have agreed to voluntary spending limits:

Office	District	Candidate Name	Party
Assembly	29	John R. Crockford	Green
Assembly	31	Stan R. Warkentin	Republican

★ Denotes the candidates on the following pages who also submitted statements. The statements were printed at the expense of the candidate and have not been edited or verified for accuracy by the elections official. No corrections have been made for spelling or grammar.

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C  
FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "C" will allow a new City Transactions and Use Tax to become effective. The proposed City's Transactions and Use Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The City Transactions and Use Tax contained in Ballot Measure "C" is a new sales tax in the amount of seventy-five hundredths of one percent (.75%) and will be charged in addition to all other sales taxes all currently charged for transactions within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected in much the same way as typical sales taxes are charged by retailers and others who sell goods and services to the public which are currently subject to the existing sales tax rates. The new City Transactions and Use Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The City Transactions and Use Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the City's Transactions and Use Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the City's Transactions and Use Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "C". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Will you pay 75 cents for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Pick up any newspaper or watch T.V. on any day and you will see numerous stories about the financial problems of California cities and counties. Coalinga has tried to respond to funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

Since 2001 the city has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut expenditures. Thirty-five positions have been eliminated from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved the taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and over \$3.7 million in ongoing costs. But the city is still in serious financial trouble. More cost increases and more city revenue cuts are inevitable by the State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Despite the city's best efforts Coalinga's public safety is now threatened. We have reached a point where additional cost increases and city revenue cuts by the State Legislature cannot be absorbed without cutting police, fire and other vital municipal services.

A ¾-cent increase in the city's sales tax will cost you 75 cents on your next \$100 purchase.

You will decide with your vote if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. We urge you to vote for Coalinga and YES on Measure C.

s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D  
FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "D" will allow a Utility Users Tax to become effective. The Utility Users Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The Utility Users Tax contained in Ballot Measure "D" is a tax in the amount of eight percent (8%) and will be charged and applied to all telephone charges and electricity charges for all users of telephone services and all consumers of electricity within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected by the provider of the service. The telephone company used by a consumer will charge and collect the telephone portion of the tax and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG & E) will charge and collect the electric portion of the tax. The new Utility Users Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The Utility Users Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Utility Users Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the Utility Users Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "D". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Are you willing to pay \$4 for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Coalinga is facing a fiscal crises like other California cities and counties. This crises has been caused by a state government that is out of control. The State Legislature has taken city revenues, adopted laws without funding for cities and passed legislation that drives up the cost for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects.

For example, health insurance costs increased \$155,579 last year. Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% in two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and cost increases over which the city has no control.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues by a State Legislature with a state budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion are inevitable.

The utility user's tax is used by 160 California cities including Huron and Firebaugh. This means if your combined power and phone bill is \$50 this month, your utility user's tax will be \$4.

Your vote on Election Day will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure D.

s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**



# **CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E** **FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

## **IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "E" will allow an increase in Hotel-Motel Tax to become effective. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax contained in Ballot Measure "E" is a tax in the amount of ten percent (10%) and will be charged to all hotel, motel and boarding house guests by all Hotels, Motels and boarding houses located within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. The current tax is 6% and the ballot measure would increase the Hotel-Motel tax to 10%. The new increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Increase in Hotel-Motel Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "E". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

## **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Should city visitors pay an additional \$2 for their motel room for police, fire and other vital municipal services?

It is time to face reality. Coalinga is facing a financial crises like other California cities. This crises is real and is caused by funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and operating cost increases.


City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues are inevitable by a State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Measure E raises the hotel/motel room tax from 6% to 10%. This means a visitor to our town with a \$50 motel bill will pay an extra \$2 for his room.

Your vote will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure E.  
s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**

***Been looking for a way to serve your country?***



# **Become a Pollworker!**

## **ON ELECTION DAY**

- ◆ **Qualifications:** Must be 18 or a Senior in High School, a U.S. Citizen, a Registered Voter, and a Resident of Fresno County
- ◆ **Earn:** \$110/day stipend for Inspectors  
\$85/day stipend for Clerks
- ◆ **Interested:** Call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters  
(559) 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011

*For more information check out our website at*  
**[www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov)**

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

# **VOTER ALERT**

## **REDISTRICTING MAY HAVE CHANGED WHERE YOU VOTE!**

- \* Every 10 years political district boundaries are adjusted to take into account population changes that have occurred over the preceding decade.
- \* Your political districts, such as congressional, state senate and assembly, supervisorial, city council and other special districts may have changed based on population shifts that have occurred.

### **Has My Voting Location Changed?**

- \* Many of Fresno County's 338,000 voters experienced a change in their polling places (there are 457 countywide) for the March 2002 Primary Election because of redistricting. Some voters showed up at the wrong polling place. To avoid frustration and confusion about your voting location please

**CHECK THE BACK OF THIS SAMPLE BALLOT BOOKLET FOR YOUR  
CURRENT VOTING LOCATION.**

- \* You can contact the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters at (559) 488-3246 or visit our web site at [www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov) for polling place and a wealth of other information.

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

## **Polling Place Changes**

**CHECK THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET!!**

Every election is different and sometimes so are the polling places. We try to use the same locations, however, you should always check the back of this booklet to be sure of your polling place location.



### **Internet**

Election information is available on the Internet.

Visit the Fresno County Web Page at:

**[www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov)**

or the Secretary of State Web Page at:

**[www.ss.ca.gov](http://www.ss.ca.gov)**



### **Precinct Officer**

If you would like to serve as a precinct officer, call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011. You can volunteer your time or request pay for performing election duties.



### **Polling Places**

If you know of a facility suitable for use as a polling place, please call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 456-7353.



### **Early Voting at Elections Office**

Any Fresno County voter may vote at the County Clerk/Elections office during the 29 days prior to the election.



**Victor E. Salazar**  
County Clerk / Registrar of Voters

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Dear Registered Voter:

The right to vote is fundamental to democracy and the liberty we enjoy. Now more than ever, it is important that we demonstrate our support for the democratic process by voting. Please join your fellow citizens and vote in the Presidential Primary on March 2, 2004.

On Election Day, as millions of voters across California exercise their right to vote, there will be 486 voting precincts for voters to cast their ballots in Fresno County. The location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

An informed voter is essential to the electoral process. To assist you with the choices before you, the Fresno County Elections Department is providing this Sample Ballot and Voter's Pamphlet. It contains a copy of your ballot, candidate statements and arguments to the measures on the ballot. It is important that you take time to read this informational pamphlet and become aware of the items before you at this election. In addition, the location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

I trust that you will find this material to be informative and helpful. However, if you have any questions regarding the voting process, please call our office at 488-3246. Our experienced staff will be glad to assist you.

Victor E. Salazar  
County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

## What Has Changed in



### The History Behind California's Primary Election System

#### Closed Primary System

A "closed" primary system governed California's primary elections until 1996. In a closed primary, persons who are registered members of a political party may only vote the ballot of that political party.

#### Open Primary System

The provisions of the "closed" primary system were amended by the adoption of Proposition 198, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the March 26, 1996 primary election. Proposition 198 changed the closed primary system to what is known as a "blanket" or "open" primary, in which all registered voters may vote for any candidate, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or allegiance.

On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision in *California Democratic Party, et. al. v. Jones*, stating that California's "open" primary system, established by Proposition 198, was unconstitutional because it violated a political party's First Amendment right of association. Therefore, the Supreme Court overturned Proposition 198.

#### Modified Closed Primary System

California currently has a "modified" closed primary system. SB 28 (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000), relating to primary elections, was chaptered on September 29, 2000 and took effect on January 1, 2001. SB 28 implemented a "modified" closed primary system that permits unaffiliated or nonpartisan (decline to state) voters to

participate in a primary election if authorized by an individual party's rule and duly noticed by the Secretary of State (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000).

#### "Nonpartisan" Voters — Voting in the Upcoming Primary

If you are a voter who has declined to state an affiliation with a qualified political party, you may be able to vote for a candidate of a specific party in the upcoming March 2, 2004 primary election. You may request the ballot of a political party if authorized by the party's rules and duly noticed by the Secretary of State.

If you do not request such a ballot, you will be given a nonpartisan ballot, containing only the names of all candidates for nonpartisan offices and measures to be voted upon at the primary election.

### List of Political Parties that have Adopted Party Rules in Accordance with SB 28 for the March 2, 2004 Primary Election

- **American Independent Party:**

On September 30, 2003, the American Independent Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to request an American Independent ballot in the March 2, 2004 Primary Election.

- **Democratic Party:**

On October 20, 2003, the Democratic Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Democratic candidates for President of the United States, United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to Democratic county central committees.

- **Republican Party:**

On October 20, 2003, the Republican Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Republican candidates for United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to the office of President of the United States, nor to Republican county central committees.

**OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION**  
**ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA**  
**MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:** You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

**INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR:** Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

**Fill in oval like this ●      Llene el óvalo así ●**  
**REPUBLICAN PARTY / PARTIDO REPUBLICANO**

<b>PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS</b>	<b>MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO</b>	<b>NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS</b>
<b>PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> <b>GEORGE W. BUSH</b> Republican/Republicano  <input type="radio"/> <b>Write-In</b>	<b>DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30</b> VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> <b>DEAN GARDNER</b> Republican/Republicano Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador  <input type="radio"/> <b>Write-In</b>	<b>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES STATE / ESTADO</b>  <b>55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004.</b> This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. <b>55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004.</b> Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.  <input type="radio"/> <b>YES, SÍ</b>  <input type="radio"/> <b>NO, NO</b>
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b>  VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> <b>BILL QURAISHI</b> Republican/Republicano Small Business Owner / Propietario de Pequeña Empresa  <input type="radio"/> <b>JOHN M. VAN ZANDT</b> Republican/Republicano Businessman / Empresario  <input type="radio"/> <b>JAMES STEWART</b> Republican/Republicano Small Businessman / Empresario de Pequeña Empresa  <input type="radio"/> <b>TIM STOEN</b> Republican/Republicano Assistant District Attorney / Fiscal Auxiliar  <input type="radio"/> <b>TONI CASEY</b> Republican/Republicano Businesswoman / Empresaria  <input type="radio"/> <b>HOWARD KALOOGIAN</b> Republican/Republicano Businessman/Tax Attorney / Empresario/Abogado de Impuestos  <input type="radio"/> <b>DANNEY BALL</b> Republican/Republicano Businessman/Educator/Musician / Empresario/Educador/Músico  <input type="radio"/> <b>BARRY L. HATCH</b> Republican/Republicano Educator / Educador  <input type="radio"/> <b>ROSARIO MARIN</b> Republican/Republicano U.S. Treasurer/Lecturer / Tesorera de EE UU/Conferencista  <input type="radio"/> <b>BILL JONES</b> Republican/Republicano Farmer/Businessman / Agricultor/Empresario  <input type="radio"/> <b>Write-In</b>	<b>COUNTY COMMITTEE / COMITÉ CONDADO</b>  <b>MEMBER, COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MIEMBRO, COMITÉ CENTRAL DEL CONDADO</b> <b>DISTRICT NO. 4 / DISTRITO NO. 4</b> VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR VOTE POR NO MÁS DE CUATRO  <input type="radio"/> <b>CLIFF UNRUH</b> Republican/Republicano Incumbent / Titular  <input type="radio"/> <b>MELODY UNRUH</b> Republican/Republicano Interior Designer / Diseñadora del Interior  <input type="radio"/> <b>CAROL R. CHANDLER</b> Republican/Republicano Farmer / Agricultora  <input type="radio"/> <b>MATT ROGERS</b> Republican/Republicano Incumbent / Titular  <input type="radio"/> <b>ROSA M. ROBERTS</b> Republican/Republicano Incumbent / Titular  <input type="radio"/> <b>JEFFREY D. RHODES</b> Republican/Republicano Farmer / Agricultor  <input type="radio"/> <b>MARK A. DALLOS</b> Republican/Republicano Teacher / Maestro  <input type="radio"/> <b>KARRI HAMMERSTROM</b> Republican/Republicano Agriculture / Agricultura  <input type="radio"/> <b>Write-In</b>  <input type="radio"/> <b>Write-In</b>  <input type="radio"/> <b>Write-In</b>  <input type="radio"/> <b>Write-In</b>	
<b>DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20</b> VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> <b>GINO L. MARTORANA</b> Republican/Republicano Business Person / Empresario  <input type="radio"/> <b>ROY ASHBURN</b> Republican/Republicano Senator / Senador  <input type="radio"/> <b>Write-In</b>		

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

**56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.** Permits enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures.

**56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY.** Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT.** One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size.

**57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA.** Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT.** Requires the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact: Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during economic expansions and increases during downturns. Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct budgetary shortfalls.

**58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE CALIFORNIA.** Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios.

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

## CITY / CIUDAD

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C.** Shall Section 1 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del .75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D.** Shall Section 4 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility users tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E.** Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al 10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**



# VOTER'S PAMPHLET

The following pages contain

**CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS  
together with  
BALLOT MEASURES, ANALYSES,  
ARGUMENTS AND STATEMENT OF GROUNDS**

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ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF OR IN OPPOSITION TO THE  
PROPOSED LAWS ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS

---

This pamphlet may not contain a complete list of candidates. A complete list of candidates appears on the Sample Ballot. Each candidate's statement in this pamphlet is volunteered by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate unless otherwise determined by the governing body.

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THE TEXT OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IS PRINTED  
AS FILED WITH THE FRESNO COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

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Existing Charter language to be deleted is in ~~strikeout~~ type. New Charter language proposed to be added is underlined.

## IMPORTANT VOTER NOTICE

Proposition 34, was adopted by the voters at the November 7, 2000 General Election. Provisions of this law limit the amount of contributions by individuals and other entities and requires all candidates running for statewide office, State Assembly and Senate to declare whether they will voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures.

Candidates who voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures in accordance with Proposition 34, may submit a candidate statement for inclusion in the sample ballot booklet. Following is a list of legislative candidates who have agreed to voluntary spending limits:

Office	District	Candidate Name	Party
Assembly	29	John R. Crockford	Green
Assembly	31	Stan R. Warkentin	Republican

★ Denotes the candidates on the following pages who also submitted statements. The statements were printed at the expense of the candidate and have not been edited or verified for accuracy by the elections official. No corrections have been made for spelling or grammar.

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C  
FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
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12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "C" will allow a new City Transactions and Use Tax to become effective. The proposed City's Transactions and Use Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The City Transactions and Use Tax contained in Ballot Measure "C" is a new sales tax in the amount of seventy-five hundredths of one percent (.75%) and will be charged in addition to all other sales taxes all currently charged for transactions within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected in much the same way as typical sales taxes are charged by retailers and others who sell goods and services to the public which are currently subject to the existing sales tax rates. The new City Transactions and Use Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The City Transactions and Use Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the City's Transactions and Use Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the City's Transactions and Use Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "C". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Will you pay 75 cents for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Pick up any newspaper or watch T.V. on any day and you will see numerous stories about the financial problems of California cities and counties. Coalinga has tried to respond to funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

Since 2001 the city has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut expenditures. Thirty-five positions have been eliminated from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved the taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and over \$3.7 million in ongoing costs. But the city is still in serious financial trouble. More cost increases and more city revenue cuts are inevitable by the State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Despite the city's best efforts Coalinga's public safety is now threatened. We have reached a point where additional cost increases and city revenue cuts by the State Legislature cannot be absorbed without cutting police, fire and other vital municipal services.

A ¾-cent increase in the city's sales tax will cost you 75 cents on your next \$100 purchase.

You will decide with your vote if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. We urge you to vote for Coalinga and YES on Measure C.

s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D  
FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "D" will allow a Utility Users Tax to become effective. The Utility Users Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The Utility Users Tax contained in Ballot Measure "D" is a tax in the amount of eight percent (8%) and will be charged and applied to all telephone charges and electricity charges for all users of telephone services and all consumers of electricity within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected by the provider of the service. The telephone company used by a consumer will charge and collect the telephone portion of the tax and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG & E) will charge and collect the electric portion of the tax. The new Utility Users Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The Utility Users Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Utility Users Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the Utility Users Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "D". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Are you willing to pay \$4 for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Coalinga is facing a fiscal crises like other California cities and counties. This crises has been caused by a state government that is out of control. The State Legislature has taken city revenues, adopted laws without funding for cities and passed legislation that drives up the cost for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects.

For example, health insurance costs increased \$155,579 last year. Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% in two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and cost increases over which the city has no control.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues by a State Legislature with a state budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion are inevitable.

The utility user's tax is used by 160 California cities including Huron and Firebaugh. This means if your combined power and phone bill is \$50 this month, your utility user's tax will be \$4.

Your vote on Election Day will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure D.

s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**

# **CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E** **FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

## **IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "E" will allow an increase in Hotel-Motel Tax to become effective. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax contained in Ballot Measure "E" is a tax in the amount of ten percent (10%) and will be charged to all hotel, motel and boarding house guests by all Hotels, Motels and boarding houses located within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. The current tax is 6% and the ballot measure would increase the Hotel-Motel tax to 10%. The new increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Increase in Hotel-Motel Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "E". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

## **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Should city visitors pay an additional \$2 for their motel room for police, fire and other vital municipal services?

It is time to face reality. Coalinga is facing a financial crises like other California cities. This crises is real and is caused by funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and operating cost increases.


City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues are inevitable by a State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Measure E raises the hotel/motel room tax from 6% to 10%. This means a visitor to our town with a \$50 motel bill will pay an extra \$2 for his room.

Your vote will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure E.  
s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**

***Been looking for a way to serve your country?***



# **Become a Pollworker!**

## **ON ELECTION DAY**

- ◆ **Qualifications:** Must be 18 or a Senior in High School, a U.S. Citizen, a Registered Voter, and a Resident of Fresno County
- ◆ **Earn:** \$110/day stipend for Inspectors  
\$85/day stipend for Clerks
- ◆ **Interested:** Call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters  
(559) 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011

*For more information check out our website at*  
**[www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov)**

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

# **VOTER ALERT**

## **REDISTRICTING MAY HAVE CHANGED WHERE YOU VOTE!**

- \* Every 10 years political district boundaries are adjusted to take into account population changes that have occurred over the preceding decade.
- \* Your political districts, such as congressional, state senate and assembly, supervisorial, city council and other special districts may have changed based on population shifts that have occurred.

### **Has My Voting Location Changed?**

- \* Many of Fresno County's 338,000 voters experienced a change in their polling places (there are 457 countywide) for the March 2002 Primary Election because of redistricting. Some voters showed up at the wrong polling place. To avoid frustration and confusion about your voting location please

**CHECK THE BACK OF THIS SAMPLE BALLOT BOOKLET FOR YOUR  
CURRENT VOTING LOCATION.**

- \* You can contact the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters at (559) 488-3246 or visit our web site at [www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov) for polling place and a wealth of other information.

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

## **Polling Place Changes**

**CHECK THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET!!**

Every election is different and sometimes so are the polling places. We try to use the same locations, however, you should always check the back of this booklet to be sure of your polling place location.



### **Internet**

Election information is available on the Internet.

Visit the Fresno County Web Page at:

**[www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov)**

or the Secretary of State Web Page at:

**[www.ss.ca.gov](http://www.ss.ca.gov)**



### **Precinct Officer**

If you would like to serve as a precinct officer, call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011. You can volunteer your time or request pay for performing election duties.



### **Polling Places**

If you know of a facility suitable for use as a polling place, please call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 456-7353.



### **Early Voting at Elections Office**

Any Fresno County voter may vote at the County Clerk/Elections office during the 29 days prior to the election.





**Victor E. Salazar**  
County Clerk / Registrar of Voters

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Dear Registered Voter:

The right to vote is fundamental to democracy and the liberty we enjoy. Now more than ever, it is important that we demonstrate our support for the democratic process by voting. Please join your fellow citizens and vote in the Presidential Primary on March 2, 2004.

On Election Day, as millions of voters across California exercise their right to vote, there will be 486 voting precincts for voters to cast their ballots in Fresno County. The location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

An informed voter is essential to the electoral process. To assist you with the choices before you, the Fresno County Elections Department is providing this Sample Ballot and Voter's Pamphlet. It contains a copy of your ballot, candidate statements and arguments to the measures on the ballot. It is important that you take time to read this informational pamphlet and become aware of the items before you at this election. In addition, the location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

I trust that you will find this material to be informative and helpful. However, if you have any questions regarding the voting process, please call our office at 488-3246. Our experienced staff will be glad to assist you.

Victor E. Salazar  
County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

## What Has Changed in



### The History Behind California's Primary Election System

#### Closed Primary System

A "closed" primary system governed California's primary elections until 1996. In a closed primary, persons who are registered members of a political party may only vote the ballot of that political party.

#### Open Primary System

The provisions of the "closed" primary system were amended by the adoption of Proposition 198, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the March 26, 1996 primary election. Proposition 198 changed the closed primary system to what is known as a "blanket" or "open" primary, in which all registered voters may vote for any candidate, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or allegiance.

On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision in *California Democratic Party, et. al. v. Jones*, stating that California's "open" primary system, established by Proposition 198, was unconstitutional because it violated a political party's First Amendment right of association. Therefore, the Supreme Court overturned Proposition 198.

#### Modified Closed Primary System

California currently has a "modified" closed primary system. SB 28 (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000), relating to primary elections, was chaptered on September 29, 2000 and took effect on January 1, 2001. SB 28 implemented a "modified" closed primary system that permits unaffiliated or nonpartisan (decline to state) voters to

participate in a primary election if authorized by an individual party's rule and duly noticed by the Secretary of State (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000).

#### "Nonpartisan" Voters — Voting in the Upcoming Primary

If you are a voter who has declined to state an affiliation with a qualified political party, you may be able to vote for a candidate of a specific party in the upcoming March 2, 2004 primary election. You may request the ballot of a political party if authorized by the party's rules and duly noticed by the Secretary of State.

If you do not request such a ballot, you will be given a nonpartisan ballot, containing only the names of all candidates for nonpartisan offices and measures to be voted upon at the primary election.

### List of Political Parties that have Adopted Party Rules in Accordance with SB 28 for the March 2, 2004 Primary Election

- **American Independent Party:**

On September 30, 2003, the American Independent Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to request an American Independent ballot in the March 2, 2004 Primary Election.

- **Democratic Party:**

On October 20, 2003, the Democratic Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Democratic candidates for President of the United States, United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to Democratic county central committees.

- **Republican Party:**

On October 20, 2003, the Republican Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Republican candidates for United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to the office of President of the United States, nor to Republican county central committees.

**OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION**  
**ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA**  
**MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:** You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

**INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR:** Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

**Fill in oval like this ●**

**Llene el óvalo así ●**

**NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS**

**NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS**

**MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS**  
**PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES**  
**STATE / ESTADO**

**55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004.** This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year.

**55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004.** Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.** Permits enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures.

**56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY.** Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT.** One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size.

**57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA.** Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT.** Requires the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact: Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during economic expansions and increases during downturns. Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct budgetary shortfalls.

**58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILBRADO DE CALIFORNIA.** Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios.

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY / CIUDAD**

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C.** Shall Section 1 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?  
**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del .75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D.** Shall Section 4 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility users tax for a period of 10 years?  
**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E.** Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to .10% for a period of 10 years?  
**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al .10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

# NONPARTISAN VOTERS

You **will receive** a nonpartisan ballot or have the option of voting one of the following party ballots:

- **Democratic**
- **Republican**
- **American Independent**

For your review, these ballots are shown on the following pages. If you have any questions, please call (559) 488-3246.

If you choose to vote a party ballot, you must complete the absentee application on the back of this sample ballot indicating your party preference OR advise the precinct officers at your polling location on election day.

# ELECTORES QUE NO DECLARAN UNA PREFERENCIA PARTIDISTA

Usted **recibirá** una boleta de elector que no declara preferencia partidista, o bien, tiene la opción de votar en la boleta de uno de los siguientes partidos políticos:

- **Partido Demócrata**
- **Partido Republicano**
- **Partido Independiente Americano**

Para que usted pueda revisarlas, estas boletas constan en las páginas siguientes. Si tiene cualquier inquietud tocante a este asunto, favor de llamar al teléfono (559) 488-3246.

Si usted opta por votar en la boleta de un partido político, tendrá que completar la solicitud de hacerse elector ausente al dorso de esta muestra de boleta, indicando su preferencia de partido, o bien, avise usted a los oficiales del sitio de votación que le corresponde, el día de la elección.

**OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION**  
**ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA**  
**MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO**

**NONPARTISAN**

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**Fill in oval like this ● Llène el óvalo así ●**  
**DEMOCRATIC PARTY / PARTIDO DEMOCRATICO**

<b>PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS</b>	<b>MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO</b>	<b>56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget- related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures.</b>
<b>PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	<b>DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30</b> VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	<b>56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias- incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.</b>
<input type="radio"/> CAROL MOSELEY BRAUN Democratic/Demócrata	<input type="radio"/> NICOLE M. PARRA Member of the Assembly, Democratic/Demócrata Calif. State Legislature/Miembro Asamblea, Legislatura del Estado de Calif.	<input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ
<input type="radio"/> JOHN EDWARDS Democratic/Demócrata	<input type="radio"/> Write-In	<input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<input type="radio"/> DICK GEPHARDT Democratic/Demócrata	<b>NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS</b>	
<input type="radio"/> AL SHARPTON Democratic/Demócrata	<b>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES STATE / ESTADO</b>	
<input type="radio"/> LYNDON LAROUCHE Democratic/Demócrata	<b>55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year.</b>	<b>57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt- service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size.</b>
<input type="radio"/> JOE LIEBERMAN Democratic/Demócrata	<b>55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.</b>	<b>57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.</b>
<input type="radio"/> WESLEY CLARK Democratic/Demócrata		<input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ
<input type="radio"/> JOHN F. KERRY Democratic/Demócrata		<input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<input type="radio"/> DENNIS J. KUCINICH Democratic/Demócrata		
<input type="radio"/> HOWARD DEAN Democratic/Demócrata		
<input type="radio"/> Write-In		
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		
<input type="radio"/> BARBARA BOXER U.S. Senator / Senadora de EE UU Democratic/Demócrata		
<input type="radio"/> Write-In		
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE</b> DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		
<input type="radio"/> LISA QUIGLEY Congressman's Policy Director / Directora de Política de Congresista Democratic/Demócrata	<input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ	
<input type="radio"/> JIM COSTA Education Consultant/Businessman / Consultor de Educación/Empresario Democratic/Demócrata	<input type="radio"/> NO, NO	
<input type="radio"/> Write-In		

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

**58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT.** Requires the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact: Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during economic expansions and increases during downturns. Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct budgetary shortfalls.

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☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY / CIUDAD**

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C.** Shall Section 1 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del .75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D.** Shall Section 4 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility users tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E.** Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to .10% for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al .10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**



**OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION**  
**ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA**  
**MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO**

**NONPARTISAN**

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**Fill in oval like this ●      Llene el óvalo así ●**  
**REPUBLICAN PARTY / PARTIDO REPUBLICANO**

<b>PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS</b>	<b>NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS</b>	
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b>	<b>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES STATE / ESTADO</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;">VOTE FOR ONE    VOTE POR UNO</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> <b>BILL QURAIISHI</b> Small Business Owner / Propietario de Pequeña Empresa</div><div>Republican/Republicano</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> <b>JOHN M. VAN ZANDT</b> Businessman / Empresario</div><div>Republican/Republicano</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> <b>JAMES STEWART</b> Small Businessman / Empresario de Pequeña Empresa</div><div>Republican/Republicano</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> <b>TIM STOEN</b> Assistant District Attorney / Fiscal Auxiliar</div><div>Republican/Republicano</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> <b>TONI CASEY</b> Businesswoman / Empresaria</div><div>Republican/Republicano</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> <b>HOWARD KALOOGIAN</b> Businessman/Tax Attorney / Empresario/Abogado de Impuestos</div><div>Republican/Republicano</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> <b>DANNEY BALL</b> Businessman/Educator/Musician / Empresario/Educador/Músico</div><div>Republican/Republicano</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> <b>BARRY L. HATCH</b> Educator / Educador</div><div>Republican/Republicano</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> <b>ROSARIO MARIN</b> U.S. Treasurer/Lecturer / Tesorera de EE UU/Conferencista</div><div>Republican/Republicano</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> <b>BILL JONES</b> Farmer/Businessman / Agricultor/Empresario</div><div>Republican/Republicano</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div><input type="radio"/> Write-In</div><div></div></div>		

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

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☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY / CIUDAD**

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☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

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**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E.** Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to .10% for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al .10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL  
CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION  
ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA  
MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

NONPARTISAN

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Fill in oval like this ●

Llene el óvalo así ●

AMERICAN INDEPENDENT PARTY  
PARTIDO INDEPENDIENTE AMERICANO

PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS	
<b>PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES</b> <b>PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> MICHAEL A. PEROUTKA American Ind./Ind. Americano  <input type="radio"/> Write-in	<b>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS</b> <b>PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES</b> STATE / ESTADO  <b>55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004.</b> This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. <b>55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004.</b> Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	<b>56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.</b> Permits enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures. <b>56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY.</b> Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.  <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ <input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR</b> <b>SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b>  VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> DON J. GRUNDMANN American Ind./Ind. Americano Doctor of Chiropractic / Doctor en Quiropráctica  <input type="radio"/> Write-in		
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE</b> <b>CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE</b>  <b>DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20</b> VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-in		
<b>MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY</b> <b>ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO</b>  <b>DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30</b> VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-in	 <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ  <input type="radio"/> NO, NO	<b>57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT.</b> One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size. <b>57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA.</b> Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.  <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ  <input type="radio"/> NO, NO

VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA

**58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT.** Requires the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact: Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during economic expansions and increases during downturns. Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct budgetary shortfalls.

**58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE CALIFORNIA.** Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden moderar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios.

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY / CIUDAD**

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C.** Shall Section 1 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del .75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D.** Shall Section 4 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility users tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E.** Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to .10% for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al .10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

# VOTER'S PAMPHLET

The following pages contain

**CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS  
together with  
BALLOT MEASURES, ANALYSES,  
ARGUMENTS AND STATEMENT OF GROUNDS**

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ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF OR IN OPPOSITION TO THE  
PROPOSED LAWS ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS

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This pamphlet may not contain a complete list of candidates. A complete list of candidates appears on the Sample Ballot. Each candidate's statement in this pamphlet is volunteered by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate unless otherwise determined by the governing body.

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THE TEXT OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IS PRINTED  
AS FILED WITH THE FRESNO COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

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Existing Charter language to be deleted is in ~~strikeout~~ type. New Charter language proposed to be added is underlined.

## IMPORTANT VOTER NOTICE

Proposition 34, was adopted by the voters at the November 7, 2000 General Election. Provisions of this law limit the amount of contributions by individuals and other entities and requires all candidates running for statewide office, State Assembly and Senate to declare whether they will voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures.

Candidates who voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures in accordance with Proposition 34, may submit a candidate statement for inclusion in the sample ballot booklet. Following is a list of legislative candidates who have agreed to voluntary spending limits:

Office	District	Candidate Name	Party
Assembly	29	John R. Crockford	Green
Assembly	31	Stan R. Warkentin	Republican

★ Denotes the candidates on the following pages who also submitted statements. The statements were printed at the expense of the candidate and have not been edited or verified for accuracy by the elections official. No corrections have been made for spelling or grammar.

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C  
FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "C" will allow a new City Transactions and Use Tax to become effective. The proposed City's Transactions and Use Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The City Transactions and Use Tax contained in Ballot Measure "C" is a new sales tax in the amount of seventy-five hundredths of one percent (.75%) and will be charged in addition to all other sales taxes all currently charged for transactions within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected in much the same way as typical sales taxes are charged by retailers and others who sell goods and services to the public which are currently subject to the existing sales tax rates. The new City Transactions and Use Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The City Transactions and Use Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the City's Transactions and Use Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the City's Transactions and Use Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "C". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Will you pay 75 cents for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Pick up any newspaper or watch T.V. on any day and you will see numerous stories about the financial problems of California cities and counties. Coalinga has tried to respond to funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

Since 2001 the city has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut expenditures. Thirty-five positions have been eliminated from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved the taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and over \$3.7 million in ongoing costs. But the city is still in serious financial trouble. More cost increases and more city revenue cuts are inevitable by the State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Despite the city's best efforts Coalinga's public safety is now threatened. We have reached a point where additional cost increases and city revenue cuts by the State Legislature cannot be absorbed without cutting police, fire and other vital municipal services.

A ¾-cent increase in the city's sales tax will cost you 75 cents on your next \$100 purchase.

You will decide with your vote if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. We urge you to vote for Coalinga and YES on Measure C.

s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D  
FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "D" will allow a Utility Users Tax to become effective. The Utility Users Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The Utility Users Tax contained in Ballot Measure "D" is a tax in the amount of eight percent (8%) and will be charged and applied to all telephone charges and electricity charges for all users of telephone services and all consumers of electricity within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected by the provider of the service. The telephone company used by a consumer will charge and collect the telephone portion of the tax and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG & E) will charge and collect the electric portion of the tax. The new Utility Users Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The Utility Users Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Utility Users Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the Utility Users Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "D". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Are you willing to pay \$4 for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Coalinga is facing a fiscal crises like other California cities and counties. This crises has been caused by a state government that is out of control. The State Legislature has taken city revenues, adopted laws without funding for cities and passed legislation that drives up the cost for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects.

For example, health insurance costs increased \$155,579 last year. Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% in two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and cost increases over which the city has no control.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues by a State Legislature with a state budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion are inevitable.

The utility user's tax is used by 160 California cities including Huron and Firebaugh. This means if your combined power and phone bill is \$50 this month, your utility user's tax will be \$4.

Your vote on Election Day will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure D.

s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**



## CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

## IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "E" will allow an increase in Hotel-Motel Tax to become effective. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax contained in Ballot Measure "E" is a tax in the amount of ten percent (10%) and will be charged to all hotel, motel and boarding house guests by all Hotels, Motels and boarding houses located within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. The current tax is 6% and the ballot measure would increase the Hotel-Motel tax to 10%. The new increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the increase in Hotel-Motel Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "E". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Should city visitors pay an additional \$2 for their motel room for police, fire and other vital municipal services?

It is time to face reality. Coalinga is facing a financial crises like other California cities. This crises is real and is caused by funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and operating cost increases.


City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues are inevitable by a State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Measure E raises the hotel/motel room tax from 6% to 10%. This means a visitor to our town with a \$50 motel bill will pay an extra \$2 for his room.

Your vote will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure E.  
s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**

***Been looking for a way to serve your country?***



# **Become a Pollworker!**

## **ON ELECTION DAY**

- ◆ **Qualifications:** Must be 18 or a Senior in High School, a U.S. Citizen, a Registered Voter, and a Resident of Fresno County
- ◆ **Earn:** \$110/day stipend for Inspectors  
\$85/day stipend for Clerks
- ◆ **Interested:** Call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters  
(559) 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011

*For more information check out our website at*  
**[www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov)**

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

# **VOTER ALERT**

## **REDISTRICTING MAY HAVE CHANGED WHERE YOU VOTE!**

- \* Every 10 years political district boundaries are adjusted to take into account population changes that have occurred over the preceding decade.
- \* Your political districts, such as congressional, state senate and assembly, supervisorial, city council and other special districts may have changed based on population shifts that have occurred.

### **Has My Voting Location Changed?**

- \* Many of Fresno County's 338,000 voters experienced a change in their polling places (there are 457 countywide) for the March 2002 Primary Election because of redistricting. Some voters showed up at the wrong polling place. To avoid frustration and confusion about your voting location please

**CHECK THE BACK OF THIS SAMPLE BALLOT BOOKLET FOR YOUR  
CURRENT VOTING LOCATION.**

- \* You can contact the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters at (559) 488-3246 or visit our web site at [www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov) for polling place and a wealth of other information.

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

## **Polling Place Changes**

**CHECK THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET!!**

Every election is different and sometimes so are the polling places. We try to use the same locations, however, you should always check the back of this booklet to be sure of your polling place location.



### **Internet**

Election information is available on the Internet.

Visit the Fresno County Web Page at:

**[www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov)**

or the Secretary of State Web Page at:

**[www.ss.ca.gov](http://www.ss.ca.gov)**



### **Precinct Officer**

If you would like to serve as a precinct officer, call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011. You can volunteer your time or request pay for performing election duties.



### **Polling Places**

If you know of a facility suitable for use as a polling place, please call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 456-7353.



### **Early Voting at Elections Office**

Any Fresno County voter may vote at the County Clerk/Elections office during the 29 days prior to the election.



**Victor E. Salazar**  
County Clerk / Registrar of Voters

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Dear Registered Voter:

The right to vote is fundamental to democracy and the liberty we enjoy. Now more than ever, it is important that we demonstrate our support for the democratic process by voting. Please join your fellow citizens and vote in the Presidential Primary on March 2, 2004.

On Election Day, as millions of voters across California exercise their right to vote, there will be 486 voting precincts for voters to cast their ballots in Fresno County. The location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

An informed voter is essential to the electoral process. To assist you with the choices before you, the Fresno County Elections Department is providing this Sample Ballot and Voter's Pamphlet. It contains a copy of your ballot, candidate statements and arguments to the measures on the ballot. It is important that you take time to read this informational pamphlet and become aware of the items before you at this election. In addition, the location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

I trust that you will find this material to be informative and helpful. However, if you have any questions regarding the voting process, please call our office at 488-3246. Our experienced staff will be glad to assist you.

Victor E. Salazar  
County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

## What Has Changed in



### The History Behind California's Primary Election System

#### Closed Primary System

A "closed" primary system governed California's primary elections until 1996. In a closed primary, persons who are registered members of a political party may only vote the ballot of that political party.

#### Open Primary System

The provisions of the "closed" primary system were amended by the adoption of Proposition 198, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the March 26, 1996 primary election. Proposition 198 changed the closed primary system to what is known as a "blanket" or "open" primary, in which all registered voters may vote for any candidate, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or allegiance.

On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision in *California Democratic Party, et. al. v. Jones*, stating that California's "open" primary system, established by Proposition 198, was unconstitutional because it violated a political party's First Amendment right of association. Therefore, the Supreme Court overturned Proposition 198.

#### Modified Closed Primary System

California currently has a "modified" closed primary system. SB 28 (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000), relating to primary elections, was chaptered on September 29, 2000 and took effect on January 1, 2001. SB 28 implemented a "modified" closed primary system that permits unaffiliated or nonpartisan (decline to state) voters to

participate in a primary election if authorized by an individual party's rule and duly noticed by the Secretary of State (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000).

#### "Nonpartisan" Voters — Voting in the Upcoming Primary

If you are a voter who has declined to state an affiliation with a qualified political party, you may be able to vote for a candidate of a specific party in the upcoming March 2, 2004 primary election. You may request the ballot of a political party if authorized by the party's rules and duly noticed by the Secretary of State.

If you do not request such a ballot, you will be given a nonpartisan ballot, containing only the names of all candidates for nonpartisan offices and measures to be voted upon at the primary election.

### List of Political Parties that have Adopted Party Rules in Accordance with SB 28 for the March 2, 2004 Primary Election

- **American Independent Party:**

On September 30, 2003, the American Independent Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to request an American Independent ballot in the March 2, 2004 Primary Election.

- **Democratic Party:**

On October 20, 2003, the Democratic Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Democratic candidates for President of the United States, United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to Democratic county central committees.

- **Republican Party:**

On October 20, 2003, the Republican Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Republican candidates for United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to the office of President of the United States, nor to Republican county central committees.

**OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION**  
**ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA**  
**MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO**

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**Fill in oval like this ● Llène el óvalo así ●**

**AMERICAN INDEPENDENT PARTY**  
**PARTIDO INDEPENDIENTE AMERICANO**

<b>PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS</b>	<b>NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS</b>	<b>56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.</b> Permits enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures.
<b>PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES</b> <b>PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> MICHAEL A. PEROUTKA American Ind./Ind. Americano  <input type="radio"/> Write-in	<b>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS</b> <b>PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES</b> STATE / ESTADO  <b>55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004.</b> This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. <b>55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004.</b> Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	<b>56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY.</b> Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.  <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ <input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR</b> <b>SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b>  VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> DON J. GRUNDMANN American Ind./Ind. Americano Doctor of Chiropractic / Doctor en Quiropráctica  <input type="radio"/> Write-in		
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE</b> <b>CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE</b>  <b>DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20</b> VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-in		
<b>MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY</b> <b>ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO</b>  <b>DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30</b> VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-in	 <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ  <input type="radio"/> NO, NO	<b>57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT.</b> One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size. <b>57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA.</b> Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.  <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ  <input type="radio"/> NO, NO

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

**58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT.** Requires the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact: Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during economic expansions and increases during downturns. Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct budgetary shortfalls.

**58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE CALIFORNIA.** Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden moderar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios.

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY / CIUDAD**

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C.** Shall Section 1 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del .75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D.** Shall Section 4 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility users tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E.** Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al 10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**



**OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL**  
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**Fill in oval like this ● Llène el óvalo así ●**

**GREEN PARTY / PARTIDO VERDE**

PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS	COUNTY COUNCIL / CONCEJO DEL CONDADO	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS
<b>PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES</b> <b>PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO Green/Verde <input type="radio"/> DAVID COBB Green/Verde <input type="radio"/> KENT MESPLAY Green/Verde <input type="radio"/> LORNA SALZMAN Green/Verde <input type="radio"/> Write-In	<b>MEMBER / MIEMBRO</b> Vote for no more than Seven Vote por no más de Siete  <input type="radio"/> SANJIV KAPOOR Green/Verde Geographer / Geógrafo <input type="radio"/> DALLAS J. BLANCHARD, JR. Green/Verde Retail Sales / Ventas al por Menor <input type="radio"/> NICHOLAS J. DEGRAFF Green/Verde Community Advocate / Defensor de la Comunidad <input type="radio"/> RYAN DUNNING Green/Verde University Student / Estudiante Universitario <input type="radio"/> LARRY R. MULLEN Green/Verde Teacher / Maestro <input type="radio"/> DIRK H. VAN GELDER Green/Verde Incumbent / Titular <input type="radio"/> JEFFREY W. EISINGER Green/Verde Attorney / Abogado <input type="radio"/> JOHN R. CROCKFORD Green/Verde Web Designer / Diseñador de la Red  <input type="radio"/> Write-In <input type="radio"/> Write-In <input type="radio"/> Write-In <input type="radio"/> Write-In <input type="radio"/> Write-In <input type="radio"/> Write-In <input type="radio"/> Write-In	<b>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS</b> <b>PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES</b> STATE / ESTADO  <b>55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004.</b> This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. <b>55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004.</b> Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.  <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ <input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR</b> <b>SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b>  VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-In		
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<b>MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY</b> <b>ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO</b>  DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-In		

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

<p>56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures.</p> <p>56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ</p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO, NO</p>	<p>CITY / CIUDAD</p> <p>CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?</p> <p>CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del .75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ</p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO, NO</p> <p>CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility users tax for a period of 10 years?</p> <p>CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ</p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO, NO</p> <p>CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?</p> <p>CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E. ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al 10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ</p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO, NO</p>
<p>57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size.</p> <p>57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ</p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO, NO</p>	
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<p>VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA</p>	

BACK Card 853 RptPct 885-10 "0000884"

C FR 067-006

**OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION**  
**ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA**  
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**Fill in oval like this ●      Llene el óvalo así ●**  
**LIBERTARIAN PARTY / PARTIDO LIBERTARIO**

<b>PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS</b>	<b>NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS</b>	<b>56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.</b> Permits enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures.
<b>PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES</b> <b>PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> AARON RUSSO      Libertarian/Libertario  <input type="radio"/> MICHAEL BADNARIK      Libertarian/Libertario  <input type="radio"/> GARY NOLAN      Libertarian/Libertario  <input type="radio"/> Write-In	<b>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS</b> <b>PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES</b> <b>STATE / ESTADO</b>  <b>55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004.</b> This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. <b>55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004.</b> Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	<b>56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY.</b> Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.  <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ  <input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR</b> <b>SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b>  VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> GAIL K. LIGHTFOOT      Libertarian/Libertario Retired Nurse / Enfermera Jubilada  <input type="radio"/> JAMES P. "JIM" GRAY      Libertarian/Libertario Judge / Juez  <input type="radio"/> Write-In		
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE</b> <b>CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE</b>  <b>DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20</b> VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-In	  <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ  <input type="radio"/> NO, NO	<b>57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT.</b> One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size. <b>57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA.</b> Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.  <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ  <input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<b>MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY</b> <b>ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO</b>  <b>DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30</b> VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-In		

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

**58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT.** Requires the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact: Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during economic expansions and increases during downturns. Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct budgetary shortfalls.

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☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY / CIUDAD**

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C.** Shall Section 1 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del .75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

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☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D.** Shall Section 4 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility users tax for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E.** Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to .10% for a period of 10 years?

**CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E.** ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al .10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?

☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**

**OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL**  
**CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION**  
**ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA**  
**MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:** You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

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**Fill in oval like this ●      Llene el óvalo así ●**  
**NATURAL LAW PARTY / PARTIDO LEY NATURAL**

<b>PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS</b>	<b>NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS</b>	
<b>PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES</b> <b>PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-in	<b>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS</b> <b>PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES</b> <b>STATE / ESTADO</b>  <b>55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004.</b> This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. <b>55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004.</b> Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	<b>56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.</b> Permits enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures. <b>56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY.</b> Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras. <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ <input type="radio"/> NO, NO
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR</b> <b>SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b>  VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-in		
<b>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE</b> <b>CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE</b>  <b>DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20</b> VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-in		
<b>MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY</b> <b>ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO</b>  <b>DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30</b> VOTE FOR ONE      VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> Write-in	<input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ <input type="radio"/> NO, NO	<b>57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT.</b> One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size. <b>57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA.</b> Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores. <input type="radio"/> YES, SÍ <input type="radio"/> NO, NO

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☐ YES, SÍ

☐ NO, NO

**CITY / CIUDAD**

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**Fill in oval like this ●**

**Llene el óvalo así ●**

**PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY / PARTIDO PAZ Y LIBERTAD**

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<b>PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES</b> <b>PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b> PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> <b>WALTER F. "WALT" BROWN</b> Peace and Freedom/Paz y Libertad  <input type="radio"/> <b>LEONARD PELTIER</b> Peace and Freedom/Paz y Libertad  <input type="radio"/> <b>Write-In</b>	<b>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS</b> <b>PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES</b> <b>STATE / ESTADO</b>  <b>55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004.</b> This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. <b>55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004.</b> Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	<b>56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY.</b> Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.  <input type="radio"/> <b>YES, SÍ</b>  <input type="radio"/> <b>NO, NO</b>
<b>UNITED STATES SENATOR</b> <b>SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS</b>  VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO  <input type="radio"/> <b>MARSHA FEINLAND</b> Peace and Freedom/Paz y Libertad Public School Teacher / Maestra de Escuela Pública  <input type="radio"/> <b>Write-In</b>		
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**VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA**



# VOTER'S PAMPHLET

The following pages contain

**CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS  
together with  
BALLOT MEASURES, ANALYSES,  
ARGUMENTS AND STATEMENT OF GROUNDS**

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ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF OR IN OPPOSITION TO THE  
PROPOSED LAWS ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS

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This pamphlet may not contain a complete list of candidates. A complete list of candidates appears on the Sample Ballot. Each candidate's statement in this pamphlet is volunteered by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate unless otherwise determined by the governing body.

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THE TEXT OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IS PRINTED  
AS FILED WITH THE FRESNO COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

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Existing Charter language to be deleted is in ~~strikeout~~ type. New Charter language proposed to be added is underlined.

## IMPORTANT VOTER NOTICE

Proposition 34, was adopted by the voters at the November 7, 2000 General Election. Provisions of this law limit the amount of contributions by individuals and other entities and requires all candidates running for statewide office, State Assembly and Senate to declare whether they will voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures.

Candidates who voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures in accordance with Proposition 34, may submit a candidate statement for inclusion in the sample ballot booklet. Following is a list of legislative candidates who have agreed to voluntary spending limits:

Office	District	Candidate Name	Party
Assembly	29	John R. Crockford	Green
Assembly	31	Stan R. Warkentin	Republican

★ Denotes the candidates on the following pages who also submitted statements. The statements were printed at the expense of the candidate and have not been edited or verified for accuracy by the elections official. No corrections have been made for spelling or grammar.

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C  
FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "C" will allow a new City Transactions and Use Tax to become effective. The proposed City's Transactions and Use Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The City Transactions and Use Tax contained in Ballot Measure "C" is a new sales tax in the amount of seventy-five hundredths of one percent (.75%) and will be charged in addition to all other sales taxes all currently charged for transactions within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected in much the same way as typical sales taxes are charged by retailers and others who sell goods and services to the public which are currently subject to the existing sales tax rates. The new City Transactions and Use Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The City Transactions and Use Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the City's Transactions and Use Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the City's Transactions and Use Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "C". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Will you pay 75 cents for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Pick up any newspaper or watch T.V. on any day and you will see numerous stories about the financial problems of California cities and counties. Coalinga has tried to respond to funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

Since 2001 the city has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut expenditures. Thirty-five positions have been eliminated from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved the taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and over \$3.7 million in ongoing costs. But the city is still in serious financial trouble. More cost increases and more city revenue cuts are inevitable by the State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Despite the city's best efforts Coalinga's public safety is now threatened. We have reached a point where additional cost increases and city revenue cuts by the State Legislature cannot be absorbed without cutting police, fire and other vital municipal services.

A ¾-cent increase in the city's sales tax will cost you 75 cents on your next \$100 purchase.

You will decide with your vote if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. We urge you to vote for Coalinga and YES on Measure C.

s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**

**CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D  
FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "D" will allow a Utility Users Tax to become effective. The Utility Users Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The Utility Users Tax contained in Ballot Measure "D" is a tax in the amount of eight percent (8%) and will be charged and applied to all telephone charges and electricity charges for all users of telephone services and all consumers of electricity within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected by the provider of the service. The telephone company used by a consumer will charge and collect the telephone portion of the tax and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG & E) will charge and collect the electric portion of the tax. The new Utility Users Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The Utility Users Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Utility Users Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the Utility Users Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "D". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Are you willing to pay \$4 for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Coalinga is facing a fiscal crises like other California cities and counties. This crises has been caused by a state government that is out of control. The State Legislature has taken city revenues, adopted laws without funding for cities and passed legislation that drives up the cost for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects.

For example, health insurance costs increased \$155,579 last year. Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% in two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and cost increases over which the city has no control.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues by a State Legislature with a state budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion are inevitable.

The utility user's tax is used by 160 California cities including Huron and Firebaugh. This means if your combined power and phone bill is \$50 this month, your utility user's tax will be \$4.

Your vote on Election Day will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure D.

s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**

# **CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E FULL TEXT OF MEASURE**

1. Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves. The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of \$4,454,363.
2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
3. Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
7. Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
<u>Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)</u>	<u>\$ 14,952</u>
	\$1,067,420

## **IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY**

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "E" will allow an increase in Hotel-Motel Tax to become effective. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax contained in Ballot Measure "E" is a tax in the amount of ten percent (10%) and will be charged to all hotel, motel and boarding house guests by all Hotels, Motels and boarding houses located within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. The current tax is 6% and the ballot measure would increase the Hotel-Motel tax to 10%. The new increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Increase in Hotel-Motel Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "E". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi  
Coalinga City Attorney

## **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Should city visitors pay an additional \$2 for their motel room for police, fire and other vital municipal services?

It is time to face reality. Coalinga is facing a financial crises like other California cities. This crises is real and is caused by funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and operating cost increases.


City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues are inevitable by a State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Measure E raises the hotel/motel room tax from 6% to 10%. This means a visitor to our town with a \$50 motel bill will pay an extra \$2 for his room.

Your vote will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure E.  
s/ Ron Lander  
s/ Tito Balling  
s/ Donna Pressey  
s/ Ron Ramsey  
s/ Don Davis

**NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED**

***Been looking for a way to serve your country?***



# **Become a Pollworker!**

## **ON ELECTION DAY**

- ◆ **Qualifications:** Must be 18 or a Senior in High School, a U.S. Citizen, a Registered Voter, and a Resident of Fresno County
- ◆ **Earn:** \$110/day stipend for Inspectors  
\$85/day stipend for Clerks
- ◆ **Interested:** Call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters  
(559) 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011

*For more information check out our website at*  
**[www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov)**

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# **VOTER ALERT**

## **REDISTRICTING MAY HAVE CHANGED WHERE YOU VOTE!**

- \* Every 10 years political district boundaries are adjusted to take into account population changes that have occurred over the preceding decade.
- \* Your political districts, such as congressional, state senate and assembly, supervisorial, city council and other special districts may have changed based on population shifts that have occurred.

### **Has My Voting Location Changed?**

- \* Many of Fresno County's 338,000 voters experienced a change in their polling places (there are 457 countywide) for the March 2002 Primary Election because of redistricting. Some voters showed up at the wrong polling place. To avoid frustration and confusion about your voting location please

**CHECK THE BACK OF THIS SAMPLE BALLOT BOOKLET FOR YOUR  
CURRENT VOTING LOCATION.**

- \* You can contact the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters at (559) 488-3246 or visit our web site at [www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov) for polling place and a wealth of other information.

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

## **Polling Place Changes**

**CHECK THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET!!**

Every election is different and sometimes so are the polling places. We try to use the same locations, however, you should always check the back of this booklet to be sure of your polling place location.



### **Internet**

Election information is available on the Internet.

Visit the Fresno County Web Page at:

**[www.fresno.ca.gov](http://www.fresno.ca.gov)**

or the Secretary of State Web Page at:

**[www.ss.ca.gov](http://www.ss.ca.gov)**



### **Precinct Officer**

If you would like to serve as a precinct officer, call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011. You can volunteer your time or request pay for performing election duties.



### **Polling Places**

If you know of a facility suitable for use as a polling place, please call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 456-7353.



### **Early Voting at Elections Office**

Any Fresno County voter may vote at the County Clerk/Elections office during the 29 days prior to the election.